

14

THE SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Committee of Visitors

OF THE

JOINT LUNATIC ASYLUM

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, Radnor,

AND


CITY OF HEREFORD,

For the Year 1858.

ABERGAVENNY:

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1859.



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FOR THE YEAR 1859.

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C. T. BODENHAM, Esq., Rotherwas, near Hereford.

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THE REV. D. J. GEORGE, Wormbridge, Hereford.

OCTOBER.

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THE REV. ARCHER CLIVE, Whitfield near Hereford.
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THE REV. JAMES FARQUHAR, Llanthewy, near Abergavenny.
JAMES PHILLIPPS, Esq., Bryngwyn, near Hereford.
R. M. LINGWOOD, Esq., Lystone, near Ross, Herefordshire.

The General Meetings of the Visiting Justices are held on Thursdays in the weeks preceding the Easter, Midsummer, and October Quarter Sessions, on the last Thursday but one before the Epiphany Sessions, (if this should fall on Christmas Day, the Meeting to be held on the day following,) and on the Thursday in the first week after the Epiphany Sessions

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Visiting Justices
OF THE
LUNATIC ASYLUM, AT ABERGAVENNY,
To the several Courts of Quarter Sessions,
FOR THE
UNITED COUNTIES AND CITY OF HEREFORD.

The Committee of Visiting Justices of the Abergavenny Lunatic Asylum have to report, that the enlargement of the Asylum recommended in their Report of 1857 has been carried out with the sanction of the respective Quarter Sessions, and that a further addition to be made by the conversion of the remaining Attics on the male side into Dormitories has been approved by Quarter Sessions, and is now nearly completed; when it has been finished, the whole number of beds will be 370.

But this increase over the number originally contemplated having been made by addition to the sleeping apartments, the day rooms are sometimes inconveniently crowded.

The number of Patients at the commencement of the year, 1858, was

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
	138 ..	176 ..	314
Since admitted	69 ..	69 ..	138
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	207	245	452
Discharged, cured, or relieved		63	
To custody of friends		1	
Removed to other Asylums		6	
Convalescent—escaped		3	
Died ..		34	107
			<hr/>

Present number of Inmates..... 345

The average number of Patients for the last five years is as follows :—

1854	246	1857	291
1855	262	1858	334
1856	275		

The present number (345) shews that this progressive increase still continues, and renders it imperative on the Visiting Justices to make provision to meet it.

They consequently directed their Architect to prepare plans and estimates for an enlargement of the Asylum, to contain 125 additional patients. These plans have been framed with due economy ; they are now in the hands of the Commissioners

in Lunacy, and when they have been approved, they will be submitted to the Quarter Sessions for their sanction of the necessary outlay.

The Visiting Justices are happy to report on the continued good management of the Asylum.

In March last they were obliged, by the death of Dr. Allen, to appoint a Superintendent to succeed him, and they selected from many candidates Dr. M'Cullough, of Edinburgh, whose high testimonials have been hitherto fully borne out by the zeal and assiduity which he has displayed in the treatment of his patients. In the report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, on the 11th day of November last, the Commissioners notice favourably, that there has been but seven patients, viz., one male and six females, placed in seclusion since the appointment of the present Superintendent on the 16th day of March last, and only one instance of seclusion since July last, and they write "that the general condition of the Asylum is creditable to the Managers."

The terms of admission will be reduced from 8s. a week to 7s. 7d. from the end of the present quarter.

It has been represented to the Visiting Justices that there are three patients now in Mr. Millard's Asylum, at Whitechurch, who ought to be removed to a Public Asylum. One of them, John Evans,

chargeable to the county of Monmouth, has been directed to be removed to Abergavenny by an order of Magistrates; another, Matthew White, belonging to the parish of Newland, in Gloucestershire, which forms part of the Monmouth Union, should be removed to the Gloucester Asylum; the third, a criminal lunatic, belonging to the county of Hereford, will require an order from the Secretary of State for his removal, and the Visiting Justices are of opinion that such an order should be at once obtained, and the lunatic removed to the Abergavenny County Asylum.

(Signed) ARCHER CLIVE,
CHAIRMAN.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

JOINT COUNTIES' ASYLUM, ABERGAVENNY,

November 11, 1858.

Since the last visit of the Commissioners, on the 9th September, 1857, the following changes have taken place as respects the patients, viz. :—

Admitted	179
Discharged—Recovered	71
Ditto—Relieved	6
Ditto—To care of Friends	2
Transferred to other Asylums...	5
Escaped, and not retaken	3
Died.....	42

The assigned causes for death call for no special observation.

The patients on the books are at present 348 in number, viz. :—153 males and 195 females. We saw them all excepting four (three males and one female), who were absent on leave.

The male patients, at the time of our visit, were, without exception, tranquil and orderly. In the female division, the condition and aspect of the patients was not so satisfactory.

The health of the patients generally appeared to be good. According to the Medical Journal,

21 patients (9 males and 12 females) are at present under medical treatment for bodily ailments.

Mechanical restraint, in any form, has not been employed since the opening of the Asylum, in December, 1851.

Since the last visit the number of patients secluded from time to time has been 37, viz.:—7 males and 30 females; of these, only 1 male and 6 female patients have been secluded since the 16th of March last, when Dr. M'Cullough entered upon his duties as Medical Superintendent. There has been only one instance of seclusion since July last, viz., on the 14th of October. We have much satisfaction in thus recording the success which has attended Dr. M'Cullough's management.

According to the ward returns, 102 male patients and 126 females were employed usefully during the last week. Of the former, 51 were occupied upon the farm, in the garden, front grounds, and airing courts; and of the latter, 61 were engaged in needlework and knitting, and 38 in the laundry and kitchen.

The numbers who attended divine service in the chapel are about 140 on Sundays, and 100 on week days.

We are informed that from 20 to 40 of the male patients are taken out in parties to walk in

the neighbouring country on Sundays, and 20 or 30 females on three days in the week.

In reference to the report of the last Visiting Commissioners, we have to state as follows :—

1.—The 14 acres of additional land have been purchased.

2.—The division wall between the small airing court on the female side and the adjoining airing court has been removed.

3.—Three or four patients are now bathed in the same water instead of the larger number noticed.

4.—New dormitories have been constructed, and additional accommodation has thus been obtained in the females' division, and additional attic dormitories are in progress of being formed on the male side.

We submit the following recommendations :—

1.—That one gallery should be completely furnished, and fire grates introduced into them as an experiment.

2.—That the ventilation be improved of the padded rooms, new dormitories, and water closets.

3.—That doors be made between the bath rooms and lavatories.

4.—That the present fire guards be cut down, and wire work removed from the windows.

5.—That the division walls between the front airing grounds on each side be removed.

6.—That the women's airing grounds be all ornamentally planted, and the walls covered with ivy or creepers.

7.—That more suitable accommodation be provided for the sick and infirm, including comfortable seats and leaning chairs.

8.—That increased attention be given to the clothing, occupation, and amusement of the female patients, especially in wards 5 and 6.

9.—That all the clothing of the patients (male and female) be made in the Asylum, and various indoor employments introduced.

10.—That during the bathing of the patients, the head attendant on the male side, and the matron or head nurse in the female division, be present to superintend the arrangements, and observe and report the personal condition of the patients.

11.—That some system of elementary instruction be introduced, and the practice of reading aloud be encouraged.

The general condition and management of the Asylum are creditable to the authorities.

(Signed)

R. W. S. LUTWIDGE,

S. GASKELL,

Commissioners in Lunacy.

R E P O R T
OF
THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
FOR THE YEAR 1858.

The report which I have now the honour to present to the Committee of Visitors embraces the history of the Institution during the seventh year of its existence. The general results of the year will be seen in Table I.

The admissions have been 140, being 3 more than in 1857, in which they were considerably in advance of any previous year, not including the first, which was of course exceptional. The total number under treatment during the year was 454, and the average number resident was 334·84. The number of patients discharged recovered was 59, or in the proportion of 42·14 per cent. to the admissions.

Ten patients were discharged relieved, and 7 were given over to the custody of their friends, or transferred to other Asylums, not improved. Thirty-four deaths have occurred, being 10·15 per cent. of the average number resident.

I am glad to say that the sanitary condition of the Institution has been very satisfactory. There has been little sickness during the year, and we have had no diseases of an epidemic or contagious character.

At the close of 1858, 344 patients remained in the Asylum. This is an increase during the year of 30—13 males and 17 females.

The summary in Table II. of the admissions, discharges, &c. since the opening of the Asylum, may prove interesting.

It will be seen that 944 patients have been admitted, viz. : 466 males, and 478 females. The number discharged recovered has been 295, or in the proportion of 32·83 per cent. to the admissions for the males, 29·71 for the females, and 31·25 for both sexes. Deducting the number of patients still under treatment, the proportion of recoveries is 48·36 per cent. The low rate of recoveries during the earlier years is chiefly attributable to the large number of chronic incurable cases admitted on and for some time after the opening of the Asylum. It also arises in part from the fact, that recovery in many cases of insanity is very slow, so that of those admitted in any given year, some are not discharged recovered until several years afterwards.

In addition to the number who have recovered, 62 patients have been discharged relieved. Most of these were well enough to reside with their friends, and many of them fit to follow their usual avocations.

The number of deaths has been 217—125 males and 92 females. Although, during the seven years only 12 more females than males have been admitted, yet there remained under treatment at the end of last year an excess of 42 of the former sex over the latter. This difference is more than accounted for by the greater mortality amongst the males, the average annual mortality calculated on the average number resident being in that sex 16·11 per cent., while in the females it was only 9·30. For both sexes the average was 12·28. It is satisfactory to observe, that during the last five years there has been a gradual decrease in the mortality and that during the past year it was lower than in any former period.

Although at first sight it might appear that insanity was more frequent in the female than in the male sex, yet the reverse is probably the case, as the slightly greater number of females admitted does not equal the excess of females over males in the general population. The chief reason therefore why we have so many more female than male patients is the greater longevity of the former.

Our district is not peculiar in these respects. Thus, in 1857, in all the County and Borough Asylums of England & Wales, the admissions were—males, 2,384; females, 2,397. The deaths were—males, 871; females, 667; and there remained at the end of the year—males, 6,914; females, 8,211.

The principal cause of the greater mortality of male patients is general paralysis—a disease comparatively rare in females.

In one particular, the results of treatment in this Asylum differ from those usually obtained. In general, females recover in a considerably larger proportion than males, while here the reverse is the case.

In Table III. is shewn the ages of the patients admitted. About one half were between the ages of 20 and 40, and 15 were above 60 years of age.

The causes of insanity in those admitted are shewn in Table IV. It will be seen that congenital weakness of mind is given as the cause in 15 cases, and epilepsy in 12. In 22 cases a previous attack is stated as the cause, when no other satisfactory cause was ascertained. Intemperance is the assigned cause in 11 cases, or about 8 per cent. of the entire number admitted, or 10·5 per cent. of the cases in which a cause was ascertained.

The duration of disease previous to admission, and the state as to curability of those admitted, are given in Table VII. I am glad to say that a large number of the patients are sent to the

Asylum in an early stage of the disorder, when the prospects of recovery are most favourable. There is, however, still room for amendment in this respect, and I fear that some of the cases of death from exhaustion, produced by maniacal excitement, may be attributed to undue delay. In cases of this kind, a few days are often of vital importance, and it is not surprising that where a patient labouring under great excitement, and taking little or no food for a week or two, is engaged in an almost constant struggle with several persons, perhaps well meaning but injudicious, there should exist when the patient does come to the Asylum so much exhaustion that recovery is scarcely to be looked for.

Forty-five or 32 per cent. of those admitted are stated to be incurable, and 95 or 68 per cent. curable. In many of the latter class, however, the prospects of recovery are very slight.

It will be observed that one patient is returned as curable, who had been insane between four and five years. In this case the controlling influence of residence in an Asylum was very well seen. For several years he had followed no occupation, and had been dull and reserved, living in a room by himself and preparing his own food, and this dullness was only interrupted by frequent attacks of excitement, lasting a day or two. During these attacks he was quarrelsome and violent, and the police officer who accompanied him, stated, that during the previous year he had been called in as often as forty times when his friends were alarmed by his threats. Five months ago he was sent to the Asylum, after an attack on his father. During this period he has been uniformly correct in his conduct and obliging in his disposition, and he has made himself very useful. Having shewn himself worthy of confidence, he enjoys a large amount of liberty. Once or twice there was a slight return of depression, but I have great hope that, by the prolonged exercise of self control, he will completely recover.

There have been several other well marked examples of the same kind. In one of these, a man in advanced life, who had had several attacks of insanity before, was admitted, labouring under considerable excitement. In a few hours this had gone off in a great measure, and in two days it had quite disappeared. At the end of nearly two months, during which

he remained well, he was discharged on probation, but before he reached his own house his insanity returned, and he was brought back much worse than before.

In a curative point of view, this power of self control, called into action by sending the patient to an Asylum, is of great importance, though its influence may not in all cases be so obvious as in those mentioned. Numerous patients are found in every Asylum who, to the ordinary observer, appear sane, yet as soon as they attempt to take a part in the battle of life, are found to be unfit for the struggle.

Three patients escaped during the year. One of these had recovered, and was to have been discharged in a short time. He was allowed to work alone in the grounds, and probably thinking he was being kept too long, he went home to his family. In the other two cases the patients had improved, and were kept by their friends. In none of them was there anything to regret. Occurrences of this kind must be pretty frequent where a proper amount of liberty is allowed to the patients, and where many are employed in out-door occupations.

The increasing number of patients in the Asylum, and the proposed extension of the buildings, have caused numerous inquiries to be made of late about the increase of insanity in the Joint Counties, I shall therefore offer a few observations on this subject.

No means exist of making a positive comparison of the extent of insanity now with what it was at any former period. It is true that an increase in the numbers of the insane is found on every fresh investigation, but then each investigation is more accurate than its predecessor. Besides, many persons are now included amongst the insane who were not formerly, as for example—those labouring under the slighter forms of Congenital deficiency, many of the cases of Epilepsy when associated merely with some weakness of mind or slight occasional excitement, and the dementia of old age. A great number of the milder cases of insanity, and even the more severe when of short duration, were, as well as the preceding, formerly kept at home, and nothing was known of them except in their own immediate neighbourhood. As far as statistics and the general public were concerned they had no existence. We now frequently receive patients, who, in previous attacks of the same kind, and in similar domestic

circumstances, were treated at home. It must be obvious that when cases such as these are sent to Asylums they form a large source of *apparent* increase of mental disease. Formerly, Asylums were too much regarded as places of security for the worst cases of insanity, they are now properly looked on as hospitals for the cure and alleviation of disease, and the relatives of patients instead of trying to keep them at home gladly send them to the Asylum.

Another argument why the increase of insanity is apparent rather than real is in the fact that the increase does not appear simultaneously over the country, but follows the provision made for it. No sooner is a new Asylum built than the number of the insane is found to increase. It cannot be supposed that the Asylum causes the insanity, it only brings it to light.

This is still better illustrated by local facts. There is no reason to believe that insanity is more prevalent in the Aber-gavenny Union than elsewhere. The proximity of the Asylum however would lead to the expectation that more attention would be given to insanity, and that its amount would be more accurately determined. The population of the Union is rather less than 18000, and it has in the Asylum 27 patients, or 1 in every 654 of the population, while the pauper lunatics and idiots not in the Asylum number 30, or 1 in 588. Taken together there is one pauper insane person in every 310 of the population.

According to the Eleventh Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy the proportion of pauper lunatics and idiots to the population in the four Counties was as follows:—

Radnorshire	1	in	506
Herefordshire (including City) ..	1	in	531
Breconshire	1	in	800
Monmouthshire	1	in	803

The proportion of patients in the Asylum to the population at 1st Jan., 1859, was as follows:—

Monmouthshire	1	in	..	1036
Hereford City	1	in	931	} 1053
Hereford County	1	in	1039	
Radnorshire	1	in	.	1428
Breconshire	1	in	..	1563

Thus, although the proportion of pauper insane persons for the entire County of Monmouth is returned as 1 in 803, yet in the Abergavenny portion of the County it is found to be 1 in 310, while the proportion of patients in the Asylum is about 58 per cent. greater than that for the entire County. The difference is still more striking when the population and number of insane in the Abergavenny Union are deducted from those of the entire County, and compared with the other parts.

It will be seen from one of the tables that of the increase of 30 patients during the past year, 26 were from the County of Monmouth, and only one each from the other Counties and the City of Hereford. The increase was principally from the Newport, Pontypool, and Monmouth Unions.

The total number of insane persons chargeable to the different Unions, and not in the Asylum, is nearly equal to the number in the Asylum; but the proportion varies very much in the different Unions. For example, in the Bromyard Union there are 6 patients in the Asylum and 21 out, while in the Bedwellty Union the proportions are reversed, there are 20 in and 7 out. In the former case 22 per cent. are in the Asylum, and in the latter 74 per cent. Of 26 chargeable to the Builth Union, only 7 or 27 per cent. are in the Asylum. In the Hay Union 5 are in and 14 out. In the Monmouth Union 49 per cent. are in the Asylum, while in the Newport Union the proportion is about 90 per cent. During the past year a considerable decrease took place in several of the Unions in the number of insane persons chargeable and not in the Asylum. In the Chepstow Union they have decreased from 22 to 9, Pontypool from 13 to 3, and Presteign from 9 to 2.

Generally speaking the proportion in the Asylum is smallest in the most distant Unions. There can be no doubt that patients are sent more readily when the distance is short, and the mode of travelling easy than they would be from Radnorshire, and the distant parts of Herefordshire and Breconshire.

Another reason of the increasing demand for Asylum accommodation is the greater longevity of the patients. It would be difficult to adduce positive proof of this, but there can be little doubt that the comforts of a modern Asylum, good diet, &c, do tend to prolong life, and that therefore more of them are alive at the same time. The influence of such longevity

in increasing the numbers, is well illustrated by the larger number of females than males at present in the house, as mentioned in an earlier part of the report.

The confidence which is now generally placed in Public Asylums causes many persons to send in their friends in *forma pauperis*, and reimburse the parish. It must also be obvious that there is a numerous class who could pay the 8s. per week in a Public Asylum, and who could not afford the 12s. to 15s. per week of a private one. These go to increase the number of *pauper* lunatics.

By lessening the cost of maintenance in an Asylum, the demands for accommodation are, no doubt, increased. The nearer the weekly charge approaches what the patient might be supported for elsewhere, there is less inducement for poor law officials to keep patients away in the first instance, or to endeavour to procure the discharge of chronic cases from the Asylum.

In reference to this, I may remark, that the present mode by which the entire cost of an insane person's maintenance falls on the *Parish* appears to me to be objectionable. While a small parish may have several patients in the Asylum, a large adjoining one may have none. Recently I became acquainted with the following case: A small and poor Welsh parish, the valuation of which is a little over £300, has now a patient here. Even the present low rate of board amounts to 1s. 4d. in the pound. Formerly, while she was in a private Asylum, the cost was 2s. in the pound. If in such a parish there should be, as too often happens, several insane persons in a family, it would be equivalent almost to confiscation; and as regards the patients, it may easily be imagined with what reluctance, in the face of such an expense, they would be sent to the Asylum. This subject seems worthy of attention in the prospective changes in the Lunacy laws.

It does not appear desirable altogether to relieve parishes as such from the burden of insanity, as they would then have an interest in getting rid of every idiot and imbecile. They might, however, pay a portion of the cost, equal to, or not much greater than what the patient could be maintained for at home, or in a workhouse. The remainder might be met by a County rate, or it might fall on the common fund of the Union. This would in a great measure remove the inducement to delay in sending patients to an Asylum, and the con-

stant complaints that are made of their being sent in a debilitated and incurable state. A Union rate would interfere least with existing arrangements, but it would not remove so completely as the other the objections to the present system.

It may be asked, how long is the increase of patients likely to continue, and for what number may it be necessary to provide? This depends, first on the number of cases admitted, and second on their curability. Were these fixed quantities, a close approximation might be made of the size to which the Asylum would attain. With regard to the first, on looking over the admissions during the last year, and taking into account all the circumstances I have already mentioned, the change in public opinion, the lower cost of maintenance, &c., I do not see any reason to expect that the average number of admissions will be less than during the past year, on the contrary, I think there are in existence the sources of a considerable increase.

It must be obvious that the number of patients resident in an Asylum depends in a great degree on the curability of those admitted. The incurables generally become inmates for life, and by accumulation form the great majority of the patients. In Table VIII. it will be seen that of those admitted in 1858, about two thirds are put down as more or less curable, and of that proportion recovery will probably occur in two thirds. In other words recovery may be expected in from 40 to 45 per cent. of those admitted. In future admissions I fear we cannot expect a much larger proportion of curable cases, as a considerable number of those annually received labour under congenital weakness of the mind and Epilepsy.

Taking the past year then as an average one, both in regard to numbers and curability, it will be found that 140 admissions are considerably more than sufficient to fill up the annual vacancies by discharge and death in our present number of say 350.

In a previous report, having reference to the extension of the Asylum, I stated that "Apart from any great increase in the admissions, I believe our numbers would still considerably increase from the accumulation of chronic cases. Eighty or ninety admissions per annum of cases similar to those we usually get, would probably keep our numbers up to their present height. The admissions have never been so low as this. Of any number admitted beyond eighty or ninety, prob-

ably one half would be permanently added to our numbers, which would thus go on increasing until the deaths and other changes amongst the permanent inmates would be equivalent to the additional admissions." In an Asylum such as this, the annual admissions would probably bear to the accumulated number thus to be attained, the proportion of 25 or 30 per cent.

A very large proportion of the male patients have been employed during the year in the garden and farm. The great majority of the inmates being of the agricultural and mining classes, work of this kind is the most suitable for them. The curative value of regular and healthful occupation can scarcely be over estimated. As a means of diminishing excitement it is most beneficial; and a safe outlet is thus provided for the superabundant energy which would otherwise prove injurious both to themselves and others.

During the summer cricket was regularly played, and afforded much enjoyment. Each sex had a pic nic on the adjoining hills. Parties of patients, especially the females, take frequent walks in the surrounding country; various in-door games are provided; and we have now an abundant supply of newspapers and periodicals. By means such as these we endeavour to lessen the tedium of Asylum life, and to soothe, divert, and strengthen the diseased mind.

I am glad to say that although during the summer we were much pressed for room, no patient has yet been refused, and with the accomodation now in progress, and the proposed additions, I hope we shall be able to meet the wants of the public for many years to come.

In concluding this, my first annual report, I cannot refrain from offering my best thanks to the Committee of Visitors for the warm and kind co-operation I have invariably received from them, and for the ready consent they have given to everything that tended to ameliorate the condition of the inmates.

From the Officers of the Institution I have received the kindest and most efficient assistance, for which I tender them my warmest thanks.

DAVID M. M'CULLOUGH.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

January 13th, 1859.

GENTLEMEN,

It affords me much gratification to be able to bear fresh testimony to the attachment which many of the patients feel for the services in the Asylum Chapel. To many of them these services have become habitual, and the discontinuance of them would, I feel assured, be regarded as a loss deeply to be deplored; and I believe that they contribute in some degree to the recovery of the patients.

The male patients still attend divine service in greater numbers than the females, though there are about 40 more of the latter in the house. Whether this scanty attendance, on the part of the females, arises from the more degenerating effect which insanity seems to have over them, or from other causes which admit of removal, it is difficult to ascertain.

On the subject of extra-chapel accommodation, demanded by the large excess in the number of the patients over that of previous years, perhaps I may be allowed to state, that on a Sunday the chapel was usually well filled a year or two ago, when the numbers were much less than at present. From this it must be inferred that some are now excluded of a class then allowed to be present. Greater exclusion still might be exercised were the attendance limited to those who might be judged capable of deriving unmistakeable spiritual benefit from the services. But I have always thought, and I am glad to find that I have the concurrence on this point of so able an authority as Dr. M'Cullough, that all should be allowed to come to chapel who are disposed, simply to conduct themselves with decency and order, since it must benefit them in some sense or other, were it only by tending to rouse them out of a moping self-absorbed condition, so prejudicial to their recovery. Frequently have I witnessed a strong devotional feeling manifesting itself, amid the wreck of intellect, with an excess of emotion and action which, were the mind in a sounder state, would be much restrained or well nigh concealed. Patients so constituted at least, ought to have an opportunity afforded them of exercising a devotional spirit so congenial to them.

I conducted the singing-class as usual during the summer months. This class afforded great amusement to a large number of the female patients. The male patients did not take so much delight in singing, for very few attended. They had other amusements, and perhaps are not so musical as the women.

I have the honour to be Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
W. G. DAVIES, Chaplain.

TABLE I.

Summary of Admissions, Discharges & Deaths
During the Year 1858.

	M.	F.	TOT.
In the Asylum 1st January, 1858 ..	138	176	314
Admitted during the year	70	70	140
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number under treatment	208	246	454
DISCHARGED.	M.	F.	TOT.
Recovered	34	25	59
Relieved	5	5	10
Not Improved .. .	2	5	7
Died	16	18	34
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	57	53	110
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
In the Asylum 31st December 1858 ..	151	193	344

Summary of Admissions, Discharges & Deaths
During the Year 1857.

	M.	F.	TOT.
In the Asylum 1st January, 1857 ..	120	158	278
Admitted during the year	74	63	137
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number under treatment	194	221	415
DISCHARGED.	M.	F.	TOT.
Recovered	25	28	53
Relieved	4	5	9
Not Improved	3	2	5
Died	24	10	34
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	56	45	101
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
In the Asylum 31st December, 1857 ..	138	176	314

TABLE II.

Summary of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths since the opening of the Asylum.

From the 1st Dec. 1851, till 31st Dec. 1852 ...	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.			Died.	Remained at End of Year.	Average number Resident.	Percentage of Deaths on average Number Resident.	Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.
		Recovered.	Relieved.	Not Improved.					
	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.					
1853	46... 47... 93	18... 13... 31	5... 5... 10	0... 1... 1	11... 4... 15	88... 119... 207	60·50... 69·84... 130·16	18·18... 5·3... 11·52	3·85... 10·79... 9·92
1854	44... 62... 106	13... 18... 31	0... 6... 6	2... 4... 6	20... 17... 37	110... 150... 260	105·06... 140·42... 245·43	19·03... 12·10... 15·07	29·54... 23·03... 29·24
1855	57... 43... 100	28... 29... 57	0... 4... 4	1... 2... 3	24... 15... 39	114... 143... 257	112·69... 149·13... 261·83	21·29... 10·00... 14·89	49·12... 67·44... 57·00
1856	62... 54... 116	25... 14... 39	11... 8... 19	0... 3... 3	20... 14... 34	120... 158... 278	123·54... 149·98... 273·52	16·19... 9·33... 12·39	40·82... 29·92... 33·62
1857	74... 63... 137	25... 23... 53	4... 5... 9	3... 2... 5	24... 10... 34	133... 176... 314	128·21... 163·50... 291·71	18·07... 6·11... 11·65	33·78... 44·44... 38·68
1858	70... 70... 140	34... 25... 59	5... 5... 10	2... 5... 7	16... 18... 34	151... 193... 344	147·40... 187·44... 334·84	10·85... 9·60... 10·15	48·57... 35·71... 42·14
	466... 473... 944	153... 142... 295	23... 34... 62	9... 17... 26	125... 92... 217		110·80... 141·31... 252·11	16·11... 9·30... 12·28	32·83... 29·71... 31·25

TABLE III.
Ages of Patients Admitted.

	Males.	Females	Total.
From 5 to 10 years of age.. ..	1	0	1
„ 10 „ 20 „	7	3	10
„ 20 „ 30 „	18	17	35
„ 30 „ 40 „	21	13	34
„ 40 „ 50 „	10	16	26
„ 50 „ 60 „	9	10	19
„ 60 „ 70 „	3	8	11
„ 70 „ 80 „	1	3	4
	70	70	140

TABLE IV.
Causes of Insanity in those Admitted.

CAUSES.	Males.	Females	Total.
Congenital Weakness of Mind ..	11	4	15
Epilepsy	4	8	12
Organic Disease of Brain	6	5	11
Injury of Head	1	0	1
Previous Attack	11	11	22
Hereditary Causes	4	1	5
Intemperance	9	2	11
Puerperal Disorder	0	4	4
Amenorrhoea	0	1	1
Climacteric Period	0	2	2
Bad Health	2	5	7
Grief	1	1	2
Domestic Affliction	1	0	1
Anxiety	0	1	1
Reverse of Fortune	2	0	2
Disappointment	1	0	1
Religious Anxiety	2	2	4
Over Study	1	0	1
Imprisonment	1	0	1
Old Age	0	1	1
Unknown	13	22	35
Total	70	70	140

TABLE V.
Condition in reference to Marriage.

					Males.	Females	Total.
Unmarried	..	..	..	..	37	34	71
Married	..	..	..	..	30	31	61
Widowed	..	..	..	..	3	5	8
Total	..	..	..	..	70	70	130

TABLE VI.
Ages of Patients who have Died.

Ages.					Males.	Females	Total.
From 10 to 20 years of age	..			..	1	0	1
„ 20 „ 30	..	..		..	1	5	6
„ 30 „ 40	..	..		..	4	4	8
„ 40 „ 50	..	..		..	4	3	7
„ 50 „ 60	..	..		..	4	1	5
„ 60 „ 70	..	..		..	2	2	4
„ 70 „ 80	..	..		..	0	1	1
„ 80 „ 90	..	..		..	0	2	2
Total	..	..		..	16	18	34

TABLE VII.

Duration of Disease previous to Admission, and Curability of those Admitted.

	CURABLE.		INCURABLE.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
Under 1 Month	24	34	1	2
„ 3 „	10	8	2	2
„ 6 „	8	1	1	2
„ 9 „	1	2	1	0
„ 12 „	3	1	0	0
„ 18 „	0	0	0	1
„ 2 Years	0	0	3	3
„ 3 „	0	1	1	0
„ 4 „	0	0	0	1
„ 5 „	1	0	0	2
„ 10 „	0	0	1	1
„ 20 „	0	0	3	4
Congenital	0	0	9	4
Unknown	1	0	0	1
Total	48	47	22	23

TABLE VIII.

Form of Disease in those Admitted.

Form of Disease.	Males.	Females	Total.
Mania	19	13	32
„ Acute	11	13	24
„ Chronic	0	1	1
„ Epileptic	4	5	9
„ Puerperal	0	3	3
„ with Congenital Imbecility..	1	1	2
Melancholia	13	19	32
Monomania	5	5	10
„ with Congenital Imbecility	0	1	1
General Paralysis	5	2	7
Dementia	3	2	5
„ Senile	0	1	1
„ with Epilepsy	1	2	3
Imbecility (congenital	6	1	7
Idiocy (congenital)	2	1	3
Total	70	70	140

TABLE IX.

The Occupation of those Admitted.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Basket Maker	1	Blacksmith's wife	1
Blacksmiths	2	Butcher's wife	1
Butchers	3	Cabinet Maker's wife . .	1
Beerhouse Keeper	1	Charwomen	2
Carpenters	2	Colliers' wives	2
Carrier	1	Conjuror's wife	1
Clerk	1	Dressmaker	1
Colliers	3	Farmer's widow	1
Engineer	1	Groom's wife	1
Farmer	1	Labourers' wives	12
Fishmonger	1	„ widows	3
Furnacemen	2	„ daughters	2
Gardener	1	Mason's wife	1
Hammerman	1	Nailmaker's wife	1
Haulier	1	Puddler's wife	1
Hawker	1	Prostitutes	2
Huxter	1	Ropemaker's wife	1
Labourers	23	Saddler's wife	1
Lath Splitter	1	Sempstress	1
Master of Merchant Ship	1	Servants	23
Miners	2	Tin Scourer	1
Nailmaker	1	Tailors' wives	2
Schoolmasters	2	Waiter's wife	1
Shoemakers	3	Washerwomen	2
Student of Theology . .	1	Unknown	1
Tailors	5	None	4
Warehouseman	1		
Woodmen	2		
None	4		
	<hr/> 70		<hr/> 70

TABLE X.

Showing the proportion of PAUPER LUNATICS to the population of the following Unions, and also the proportion those in the Asylum bear to the population.

	Proportion of Pauper Lunatics to Population.	Proportion of Pauper Lunatics in Asylum to Population.
Abergavenny	1 in 310	1 in 654
Kington	1 in 431	1 in 1456
Presteign	1 in 435	1 in 581
Leominster	1 in 436	1 in 780
Hereford	1 in 477	1 in 781
Brecon	1 in 606	1 in 1515
Dore	1 in 613	1 in 1315
Rhayader	1 in 679	1 in 3398
Crickhowell	1 in 722	1 in 1204
Weobley	1 in 871	1 in 1089
Pontypool	1 in 1119	1 in 1272
Bedwellty	1 in 1539	1 in 2078

In the above Table, those Unions only are included which are entirely in the Joint Counties, and in which only the means of comparison existed.

TABLE of PATIENTS in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1857,
Showing the numbers chargeable to the undermentioned places in the respective Counties
which have contributed to the Building of the Asylum.

UNIONS.	County of Monmouth.		County of Hereford.		County of Brecon.		County of Radnor.		City of Hereford.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abergavenny	14	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Bromyard .....	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bedwellty	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Brecon .....	...	...	...	...	4	9	...	...	...	...	13
Brecon County .....	...	...	...	...	1	0	...	...	...	...	1
Builth .....	...	...	..	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	5
Chepstow.....	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Crickhowell .....	...	...	...	...	6	10	...	...	...	...	16
Dore .....	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Hereford .....	...	...	7	14	...	...	...	...	5	7	33
Hereford County ...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Kington .....	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	6
Knighton.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	5
Hay .....	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	5
Ledbury .....	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Leominster .....	...	..	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Monmouth	9	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Monmouth County	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Merthyr Tydvil.....	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	..	...	...	3
Newport	16	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Pontypool	7	8	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Presteign.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	5
Ross .....	...	...	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Rhayader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Weobley .....	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	64	78	42	55	16	25	9	7	5	7	
Total for each county	142		97		41		16		12		308

TABLE OF PATIENTS in the Asylum, on the 31st December, 1858.

Showing the number chargeable to the undermentioned places in the respective Counties which have contributed to the Building of the Asylum.

UNIONS.	County of Monmouth.		County of Hereford.		County of Brecon.		County of Radnor.		City of Hereford.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abergavenny	11	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Bromyard .....	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bedwellty	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Brecon .....	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	12
Builth .....	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	7
Chepstow.....	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Crickhowell .....	...	...	...	...	10	8	...	...	...	...	18
Dore .....	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Hereford .....	...	...	7	13	...	...	...	...	5	8	33
Hereford County ...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Kington .....	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	8
Knighton.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4
Hay .....	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	5
Ledbury .....	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Leominster.....	...	...	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Monmouth	11	10	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Monmouth County	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Merthyr Tydvil.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Newport	19	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Pontypool	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Presteign.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	6
Ross .....	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Rhayader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Weobley .....	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cardiff	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	76	92	41	57	18	24	9	8	5	8	
Total for each County	168		98		42		17		13		338

Table of Lunatics and Idiots

Chargeable to Parishes in the undermentioned Unions which have contributed to this Asylum, and were not therein during the year 1857.

		MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Abergavenny Union	.....	17	..	14	..	31
Bromyard	ditto	12	..	8	..	20
Bedwellty	ditto	3	..	3	..	6
Brecon	ditto	5	..	12	..	17
Builth	ditto	7	..	17	..	24
Chepstow	ditto	8	..	14	..	22
Crickhowell	ditto	5	..	6	..	11
Dore	ditto	4	..	4	..	8
Hereford	ditto	5	..	18	..	23
Hay	ditto	5	..	11	..	16
Kington	ditto	6	..	8	..	14
Knighton	ditto	2	..	4	..	6
Ledbury	ditto	9	..	11	..	20
Leominster	ditto	4	..	7	..	11
Ludlow	ditto	No return sent.				
Monmouth	ditto	12	..	14	..	26
Newport	ditto	2	..	6	..	8
Newent	ditto	1	..	3	..	4
Pontypool	ditto	5	..	8	..	13
Presteign	ditto	1	..	8	..	9
Rhayader	ditto	4	..	4	..	8
Ross	ditto	No return sent.				
Tenbury	ditto	1	..	0	..	1
Weobley	ditto	1	..	2	..	3
		119	..	182	..	301

Table of Lunatics and Idiots

Chargeable to Parishes in the undermentioned Unions which
have contributed to this Asylum, and were not therein
during the year ending 31st December, 1858.

		MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Abergavenny Union	.....	18	..	12	..	30
Bromyard	ditto	12	..	9	..	21
Bedwellty	ditto	3	..	4	..	7
Brecon	ditto	5	..	13	..	18
Builth	ditto	6	..	13	..	19
Chepstow	ditto	3	..	6	..	9
Crickhowell	ditto	5	..	7	..	12
Dore	ditto	4	..	4	..	8
Hereford	ditto	5	..	16	..	21
Hay	ditto	5	..	9	..	14
Kington	ditto	6	..	13	..	19
Knighton	ditto	2	..	7	..	9
Ledbury	ditto	8	..	14	..	22
Leominster	ditto	7	..	8	..	15
Monmouth	ditto	13	..	13	..	26
Newport	ditto	1	..	5	..	6
Pontypool	ditto	0	..	3	..	3
Presteign	ditto	0	..	2	..	2
Rhayader	ditto	4	..	4	..	8
Ross	ditto	5	..	6	..	11
Weobley	ditto	0	..	2	..	2
Merthyr Tydfil	ditto					
Newent	ditto	0	..	3	..	3
		<hr/> 112	..	<hr/> 173	..	<hr/> 285

TABLE

Showing the number of LUNATICS in this Asylum chargeable to the undermentioned Unions on 31st December, 1857.

		MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Abergavenny Union	.....	14	..	15	..	29
Bromyard	ditto	4	..	2	..	6
Bedwellty	ditto	9	..	8	..	17
Brecon	ditto	4	..	9	..	13
Brecon County	.....	1	..	0	..	1
Builth Union	.....	1	..	4	..	5
Berriew	ditto	0	..	1	..	1
Chepstow	ditto	3	..	11	..	14
Crickhowell	ditto	6	..	10	..	16
Dore	ditto	5	..	3	..	8
Hereford	ditto	11	..	21	..	32
Hereford County	.....	6	..	1	..	7
Hereford City	.....	1	..	0	..	1
Hay Union	.....	3	..	2	..	5
Kington	ditto	4	..	2	..	6
Knighton	ditto	3	..	2	..	5
Ledbury	ditto	5	..	6	..	11
Ludlow	ditto	.....			
Leominster	ditto	7	..	10	..	17
Louth	ditto	1	..	0	..	1
Monmouth	ditto	11	..	9	..	20
Monmouth County	.....	6	..	4	..	10
Merthyr Tydvil Union	.....	2	..	1	..	3
Newport	ditto	16	..	26	..	42
Newtown, Montgomery, ditto	..	1	..	0	..	1
Pontypool Union	.....	7	..	8	..	15
Presteign	ditto	1	..	4	..	5
Rhayader	ditto	1	..	0	..	1
Ross	ditto	4	..	12	..	16
Thornbury	ditto	1	..	0	..	1
Weobley	ditto	1	..	4	..	5
		138	..	175	..	314

TABLE

Showing the number of LUNATICS in this Asylum chargeable to the undermentioned Unions on 31st December, 1858.

		MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Abergavenny Union	.....	11	..	16	..	27
Bromyard	ditto	3	..	3	..	6
Bedwellty	ditto	11	..	9	..	20
Brecon	ditto	4	..	8	..	12
Builth Union	.....	2	..	5	..	7
Chepstow	ditto	4	..	12	..	16
Crickhowell	ditto	10	..	8	..	18
Dore	ditto	4	..	3	..	7
Hereford	ditto	12	..	21	..	33
Hereford County	.....	4	..	1	..	5
Hay Union	.....	2	..	3	..	5
Kington	ditto	2	..	6	..	8
Knighton	ditto	2	..	2	..	4
Ledbury	ditto	7	..	5	..	12
Leominster	ditto	7	..	12	..	19
Monmouth	ditto	13	..	12	..	25
Monmouth County	.....	6	..	4	..	10
Newport Union	.....	18	..	24	..	52
Pontypool	ditto	13	..	9	..	22
Presteign	ditto	4	..	2	..	6
Rhayader	ditto	1	..	1	..	2
Ross	ditto	2	..	10	..	12
Weobley	ditto	3	..	5	..	8
Thornbury	ditto	1	..	0	..	1
Merthyr Tydfil	ditto	1	..	1	..	2
Cardiff	ditto	1	..	0	..	1
Lampeter	ditto	0	..	1	..	1
Stroud	ditto	1	..	0	..	1
Haverfordwest	ditto	1	..	0	..	1
Alcester	ditto	1	..	0	..	1
		151	..	193	..	344

List of Needle Work done by Female Patients

FOR THE YEAR 1857.

Shirts	..	..	..	..	..	185
Flannel Jackets	..	..	..	..	..	24
Chemise	..	..	..	..	..	211
Night Gowns	..	..	..	..	..	48
Day Caps	..	..	..	..	..	156
Stays ..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Petticoats	..	..	..	..	..	158
Neckerchiefs ..	..	..	..	..	..	552
Aprons	..	..	..	..	..	170
Pairs of Stockings	..	..	..	..	..	12
Dresses	..	..	..	..	..	266
Blouse	..	..	..	..	..	6
Pairs of Drawers	..	..	..	..	..	4
Capes	..	..	..	..	..	12
Shawls	..	..	..	..	..	12
Bonnets trimmed	..	..	..	..	..	56
Pinafores	..	..	..	..	..	108
Braces	..	..	..	..	..	48
Boots and Shoes bound	..	..	..	..	..	90
Mattresses	..	..	..	..	..	36
Bolsters	..	..	..	..	..	24
Print Curtains	..	..	..	..	..	2
Window Blinds	..	..	..	..	..	29
Couch Covers	..	..	..	..	..	7
Sheets	..	..	..	..	..	170
Table Cloths ..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Towels	..	..	..	..	..	116
Roller Towels	..	..	..	..	..	29
Pudding Cloths	..	..	..	..	..	12
Knife ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Dusters	..	..	..	..	..	48
Strong Rugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	2

C. SIMON, Matron.

List of Needle Work done by Female Patients

FOR THE YEAR 1858.

Shirts	..	..	..	..	..	296
Flannel ditto	..	..	..	..	..	36
Chemise	..	..	..	..	..	280
Flannel ditto	..	..	..	..	..	30
Caps	..	..	..	..	..	296
Stays	..	..	..	..	..	60
Petticoats	..	..	..	..	..	260
Neckerchiefs	..	..	..	..	..	600
Aprons	..	..	..	..	..	260
Pairs of Stockings	..	..	..	..	..	65
Dresses	..	..	..	..	..	305
Drawers	..	..	..	..	..	10
Capes	..	..	..	..	..	40
Bonnets trimmed	..	..	..	..	..	100
Braces	..	..	..	..	..	36
Boots and Shoes bound	..	..	..	..	..	212
Mattresses	..	..	..	..	..	36
Bolsters	..	..	..	..	..	18
Print Curtains	..	..	..	..	..	27
Ditto Cushions	..	..	..	..	..	8
Carpets bound	..	..	..	..	..	46
Window Blinds	..	..	..	..	..	8
Couch Covers	..	..	..	..	..	5
Sheets	..	..	..	..	..	412
Table Cloths	..	..	..	..	..	6
Towels	..	..	..	..	..	180
Roller Towels	..	..	..	..	..	77
Pudding Cloths	..	..	..	..	..	36
Rice Bags	..	..	..	..	..	24
Dusters	..	..	..	..	..	80
Strong Rugs	..	..	..	..	..	4
Pillow Slips	..	..	..	..	..	42
Crumb Cloths	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mittens	..	..	..	..	..	8

Also the weekly repair of the Patients' Clothing.

C. SIMON, Matron.

SALARIES AND WAGES

TO

OFFICERS, ATTENDANTS, AND SERVANTS.

For the Year 1858.

	£.	s.	d.
*Medical Superintendent	350	0	0
†Chaplain	100	0	0
†Auditor	10	0	0
Clerk and Steward, and Clerk to Visitors	125	0	0
Matron	40	0	0
††Engineer	80	0	0
††Gardener§	47	0	0
†Baker and Brewer	59	4	0
†Carpenter	52	0	0
†Mason	51	5	10
†Farm Bailiff and Labourers§	78	3	0
Ten Male attendants	253	14	5
Ten Female Ditto	130	7	8
Laundress and Assistant	30	0	0
Cook	20	0	0
Two Housemaids	28	0	0
Kitchen and Milk Maid	11	2	10
Porter	22	10	0
Stoker	9	16	0
	<hr/>		
	£1498	3	9

‡ Of the above sums, £125, 3s. 0d. is carried to Farm Account, and omitted under the head of "Salaries and Wages" in Financial Account.

* Has apartments furnished, attendance, firing, candles, and use of garden.

† Have neither board nor lodging.

†† Have cottage, garden, and coals.

Without a mark have board, washing, and lodging.

Each of the Female attendants and Servants, except the Cook and Kitchen Maid, are provided with an Uniform, in addition to their salary.

Each of the Male Attendants, Gardener, Baker and Brewer, Farm Bailiff and Porter, have to provide an Uniform, and are allowed £2 annually towards the cost thereof.

DIETARY TABLE.—PATIENTS' DAILY ALLOWANCE.

	Bread.		Butter.*		Uncooked Meat 20 per cent allowed for bone.	Vege- tables.	Tea or Coffee.	Ale or Cider.		Additional Allowances for Working Patients.	
	M. Ozs.	F. Ozs.	M. F. Ozs.	M. F. Ozs.				Cheese.	Ale or Cider.	M. F. Oz.	M. F. Pint.
Sunday	16	14	1	5	1	2	M. Pint. $\frac{3}{4}$	F. Pint. $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	
Monday	16	14	1	5	1	2	M. Pint. $\frac{3}{4}$	F. Pint. $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	
Tuesday†	16	14	1	3	1	2	M. Pint. $\frac{3}{4}$	F. Pint. $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	
Wednesday	16	14	1	5	1	2	M. Pint. $\frac{3}{4}$	F. Pint. $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	
Thursday	16	14	1	5	1	2	M. Pint. $\frac{3}{4}$	F. Pint. $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	
Friday	16	14	1	5	1	2	M. Pint. $\frac{3}{4}$	F. Pint. $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	
Saturday†	18	16	1	3	1	2	M. Pint. $\frac{3}{4}$	F. Pint. $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	

Each Female Patient is allowed $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Sugar, and 1 Pint of Milk Weekly.
Each Male Patient is allowed 2 oz. of Coffee, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz of Tea, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Sugar weekly.
The tea and coffee, being infused in bulk, produces 1 pint of good tea morning and evening, for the Female Patients.
One pint of good coffee in the morning, and the same quantity of tea in the evening for the Male Patients.
The Female Patients employed in the Laundry, Kitchen, &c., are allowed bread and cheese, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer.
The Male Patients who work in the garden or on the farm, as well as those employed as bricklayers, carpenters, smiths, &c., are allowed for luncheon bread and cheese, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer, and the same quantity of beer in the Evening.
* When Butter disagrees with the Patients, an equivalent in value of cheese is allowed. † On Tuesdays the Meat and Vegetables are made into an Irish Stew. ‡ On Saturdays, Peas Soup, Barley Broth, Suet or Rice Puddings.

CONTRACT PRICES
OF THE
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION
FOR THE YEAR 1857.

ARTICLES.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Flour, at p^{d} sack of 280lbs. .. }	2 2 9	1 18 6	2 2 9	2 0 6
Beef, at per cwt.	2 18 6	3 3 0	2 19 0	3 0 0
Mutton, „ .	2 18 6	3 3 0	2 19 0	3 0 0
Butter, „ ..	6 6 0	6 6 0	4 18 0	4 18 0
Cheese, „ ..	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Raw Sugar „ ..	2 10 0	2 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Loaf „ „	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 16 0	3 16 0
Soap, „ ..	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 6 0	2 6 0
Soda, „ ..	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 9 0	0 9 0
Rice, „ ..	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0
Salt, „ ..	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Malt, per bush...	0 9 7	0 9 7	0 9 0	0 9 0
Peas, „ ..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Hops, per lb. ..	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 1 0	0 1 0
Tea, „ ..	0 3 2	0 3 2	0 3 2	0 3 2
Coffee, „ ..	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 1 4
Snuff, „ ..	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 4 4
Tobacco, „ ..	0 3 8	0 3 8	0 3 8	0 3 8
Ditto, Roll,, ..	0 4 2	0 4 2	0 4 2	0 4 2
Candles, dips, doz.	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 6 9
Composites, „	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
Coals, per ton ..	0 9 6	0 9 6	0 9 6	0 9 6
Potatoes, „ ..	5 15 0	5 15 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Vinegar, per gal.	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0

CONTRACT PRICES
OF THE
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION
FOR THE YEAR 1858.

ARTICLES.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Flour, at p sack of 280lbs. .. }	1 15 6	1 11 0	1 9 5	1 9 6
Beef, at per cwt.	2 17 6	2 17 0	3 0 0	2 12 6
Mutton, „ ..	2 17 6	2 17 0	3 0 0	2 12 6
Butter, „ ..	4 10 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Cheese, „ ..	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	2 14 0
Raw Sugar „ ..	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
Loaf „ „ ..	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Soap, „ ..	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0
Soda, „ ..	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
Rice, „ ..	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 2 0	1 2 0
Salt, „ ..	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Malt, per bush. ..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 9	0 7 9
Peas, „ ..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Hops, per lb. ..	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 10	0 0 10
Tea, „ ..	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 3 0	0 3 0
Coffee, „ ..	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 1 2	0 1 2
Snuff, „ ..	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 4 4
Tobacco „ ..	0 3 8	0 3 8	0 3 8	0 3 8
Ditto, Roll, „ ..	0 4 2	0 4 2	0 4 2	0 4 2
Candles, dips, doz.	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6
Composites „ ..	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 8 9	0 8 9
Coals, per ton ..	0 9 3	0 9 3	0 9 3	0 9 3
Potatoes „ ..	5 12 6	5 12 6	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Vinegar, per gal.	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0

VALUATION
OF
STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, AND CROPS,
31st DECEMBER, 1857.

LIVE STOCK.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
9 Cows	140	0	0			
1 Horse	35	0	0			
5 Bacon Pigs	27	10	0			
12 Porkers	19	10	0			
27 Store Pigs	23	11	0			
4 Sows in Farrow	16	0	0			
1 Boar and 3 Young Sows	7	10	0			
	<hr/>			278	1	0

DEAD STOCK.

12 Tons Hay	36	0	0			
34 Tons Swedes and Mangold	20	8	0			
4 Tons Parsnips and Carrots	11	0	0			
4 Tons Potatoes	22	0	0			
Seeds and Onions	3	2	0			
Corn and Meal	3	15	0			
Carts	10	0	0			
Liquid Manure Cart	10	10	0			
Chaff Machine	4	10	0			
Steaming Apparatus	5	0	0			
Harness	4	0	0			
Wheelbarrows and Garden Tools	10	10	0			
Rick Cloth, complete	10	0	0			
Pikes, Rakes, and Scythes	3	10	0			
Manure, valued at	8	10	0			
	<hr/>			162	15	0

GROWING CROPS.

Savoy, Drumhead, Cabbage, and Borecole ..	}				
Cabbage Plant					
Brocoli		19	7	0	
Seeds—Parsley and Turnips		<hr/>			19 7 0
					<hr/>
					£460 3 0

VALUATION
OF
STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, AND CROPS.

31st DECEMBER, 1858.

LIVE STOCK.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
11 Cows	178	10	0			
1 Horse	30	0	0			
10 Ewes in Yean	21	0	0			
5 Fat Pigs	22	10	0			
15 Porkers	16	14	0			
23 Store Pigs	13	10	0			
1 Boar	3	10	0			
5 Sows in Farrow	15	0	0			
	<hr/>			300	14	0

DEAD STOCK.

18 Tons Hay	54	0	0			
35 Tons Roots	21	0	0			
16 Tons Potatoes	64	0	0			
1 Ton Parsnip and Carrots	2	10	0			
Seeds and Onions	2	14	0			
Wheelbarrows and Garden Tools	18	0	0			
Rick Cloth (complete)	10	0	0			
3 Carts	18	0	0			
Harness	3	0	0			
Chaff Machine	4	0	0			
Hay-making Tools	3	10	0			
Turnip Cutter	3	10	0			
Corn and Meal	2	5	0			
Manure	20	0	0			
	<hr/>			226	9	0

GROWING CROPS.

Savoy and Drumhead Cabbage, Borecole and Brocoli	22	5	0			
Cabbage Plants, Turnips, Parsley, Vetches, &c.	<hr/>			22	5	0
				<hr/>		
				£539	8	0

ABSTRACT OF THE

FOR THE YEAR

DR.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Value of LIVE STOCK, 31st Dec., 1857....	278	1	0			
„ Value of DEAD STOCK, 31st Dec., 1857 ..	162	15	0			
„ Value of GROWING CROPS, 31st Dec., 1857	19	7	0			
	<hr/>			460	3	0
TO CASH PAID FOR LABOUR—						
Gardener	47	0	0			
Bailiff and Labourer	78	3	0			
	<hr/>			125	3	0
TO CASH PAID FOR STOCK—						
Cows and Calves	66	0	0			
Sheep	322	7	0			
Pigs.....	3	5	0			
	<hr/>			391	12	0
TO OTHER PAYMENTS—						
Corn	12	13	6			
Meal and Peas	25	12	6			
Seeds, Trees, Shrubs, &c.	11	7	9			
Artificial Manure, Salt, and Lime	18	14	0			
Implements, Shoeing, and Repairs	21	0	0			
Hay and Straw.....	55	2	0			
Potatoes for Seed.....	14	17	6			
Tinet and Sticks for Garden	4	3	0			
Assistance Hauling Hay	0	15	0			
Saddlery and Veterinary	3	4	10			
Tolls	1	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Sundries.....	3	15	9			
	<hr/>			172	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
To Balance				320	5	10
				<hr/>		
				£1469	13	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

GENERAL FARM ACCOUNT,

ENDING DEC. 31, 1858.

CR.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By VEGETABLES, &c., supplied to Asylum, and valued at Market Price—						
Potatoes.....	102	12	9			
Cabbage, &c.....	71	15	0			
Carrots, Parsnips, Beans, and Peas.....	24	14	9			
Turnips	7	18	0			
Pot Herbs	22	12	0			
Fruit	3	15	0			
				233	7	6
By MILK and BUTTER supplied—						
Butter	42	11	6			
Milk	105	14	8			
				148	6	2
By MEAT, &c., supplied—						
Beef—1199lbs.	29	19	6			
Mutton—10911lbs.	272	15	6			
Pork and Bacon—5709lbs.....	137	14	5			
Veal	16	10	8½			
Fowls and Eggs	6	11	9			
Cider	3	2	6			
Offal of 166 Sheep and 51 Pigs.....	10	17	0			
				477	11	4½
By SALE OF STOCK, &c.						
Cash for Calves	5	5	0			
Cash for Tallow and Skins.....	49	4	11			
Cash for Fruit and Vegetables	6	10	1			
				61	0	0
By value of Live Stock on Farm, as per shed	300	14	0			
„ value of Dead Stock	226	9	0			
„ value of Growing Crops.....	22	5	0			
				549	8	0
				£1469	13	0½

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS.

Abstract of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE from the 1st day of January
to the 31st day of December, 1858.

RECEIPTS.

1.— <i>From Sales.</i>	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Calves	5	5	0			
Tallow and Skins	49	4	11			
Dripping and Grease	12	11	10			
Barm	8	19	4			
Old Stores, Gas Tar, &c.	9	16	0			
Vegetables, Milk, &c.	6	10	1			
Male attendants, for Uniform supplied them	42	15	4			
				135	2	6
2.— <i>Maintenance Account from Unions & Counties contributing to the Asylum, for Pauper Patients, at 8s. per week :—</i>						
Abergavenny	581	6	10			
Bromyard	127	11	9			
Bedwellty	378	0	2			
Brecon	259	3	8			
Brecon County	10	6	4			
Builth	128	7	1			
Chepstow	322	14	0			
Crickhowell	354	6	11			
Dore	170	5	8			
Hereford	701	16	6			
Hereford County.....	130	15	9			
Hay	98	18	0			
Kington ..	142	18	0			
Knighton	93	12	0			
Ledbury	271	3	8			
Leominster ..	385	6	11			
	4156	13	3			
Carried forward.....				135	2	6

RECEIPTS CONTINUED.

<i>Maintenance Account continued.</i>			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward			4156	13	3	135	2	6
Ludlow			9	19	9			
Monmouth			467	6	6			
Monmouth County			208	0	0			
Newport			1000	0	10			
Pontypool			401	3	6			
Presteign			114	0	0			
Rhayader			28	4	8			
Ross			321	7	4			
Weobley			165	6	6			
City of Hereford			17	5	9			
Merthyr Tydvil			28	2	6			
Cardiff			13	16	8			
						6931	7	3

3.—*From Unions which have not contributed towards the building of the Asylum, for Maintenance, &c. of Patients, at 12s. 6d. per week.*

Newtown, Montgomeryshire	17	12	9					
Berriew, ditto	11	6	0					
Louth, Lincolnshire	27	6	1					
Thornbury, Gloucestershire	32	10	0					
Stroud, ditto	24	11	3					
Sturminster, Dorsetshire	19	8	3					
Llampeter, Cardiganshire	24	7	6					
Clun, Shropshire	10	6	1					
Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire	8	2	6					
Alcester, Worcestershire	8	2	6					
						184	12	11

4.—*From Treasurers of United Counties and City, for Repayment of Ordinary Repairs and additions :*

Monmouthshire	1067	1	8					
Herefordshire	823	6	8					
Breconshire	422	10	0					
Radnorshire	200	8	4					
City of Hereford	86	13	4					
						2600	0	0

Total Received.....£9851 2 8

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1.— <i>Salaries and Wages:</i>						
Officers	625	0	0			
Servants and attendants.....	748	0	9			
	<hr/>			1373	0	9
[For number and description of Officers, &c., and their respective Salaries and allowances, see page 44.]						
2.— <i>Provisions.</i>						
Barley Scotch—5 cwt.....	5	3	0			
Butter—46 lb. 3 qrs. 10 lb.	288	5	2½			
Cheese—60 cwt. 2 qrs. 26 lb.	172	9	7			
Coffee—870 lbs.....	59	3	4			
Cider	13	1	3			
Currants 162 lbs. ..	5	10	0			
Flour—390 Sacks.....	607	0	0			
Hops—750lbs	29	12	2			
Malt—1000 bushels	393	2	6			
Meat—303cwt. 2qrs. 10½lbs.	877	9	0			
Oatmeal—1cwt.....	0	18	0			
Potatoes—22 tons 7cwt.	128	3	6			
Raisins—80lbs.	2	6	8			
Rice—4cwt	4	4	0			
Sugar, Loaf—11cwt.	33	12	0			
Sugar, Raw—83cwt	186	10	0			
Tea—1513lbs	238	11	4			
Tobacco and Snuff—552lbs	106	3	8			
Vinegar, Salt, Mustard, &c.	11	1	6			
Spices and Pepper.....	5	4	8			
	<hr/>			3107	11	4½
3.— <i>Surgery and Dispensary:</i>						
Drugs and Instruments	52	2	0			
Wine	29	13	9			
Arrowroot and Sago	2	0	11			
	<hr/>			83	16	8
4.— <i>Necessaries:</i>						
Candles	19	8	6			
Coals—626 tons 5cwt.	289	12	6			
Soap—44cwt. 3qrs. 3lbs.	94	0	5			
Starch and Blue	9	18	4			
Brushes and Mops.....	36	4	6			
Soda—49cwt. 1qr. 8lbs.	22	4	0½			
	<hr/>			471	8	3½
Carried forward.....	<hr/>			<hr/>		
				£ 5035	17	1

PAYMENTS *continued.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	£50	35	17	1		
<i>5.—Clothing:</i>						
Grogam and Blue Stripe.....	26	17	5			
Print for Dresses	33	9	1			
Bonnets	4	8	6			
Ribbon.....	3	7	6			
Moleskin.....	30	18	4			
Calico	8	17	3			
Shoes and Slippers	54	0	0			
Muslin for Caps.....	2	1	9			
Hats and Caps	10	15	6			
Leather and Shoemakers' Tools.....	107	10	7			
Flannel	7	11	0			
Linen Check	26	1	10			
Dowlas for Garments	43	12	2			
Dowlas for Sheets.....	29	7	3			
Handkerchiefs	4	10	0			
Hose.....	11	14	0			
Tailor for Making Clothes	42	8	3			
Thread, Worsted, Cotton, Needles, Tapes, &c.	52	6	7			
Cloth for Patients' Jackets	28	14	7			
Jean	2	19	8			
Twillett	5	3	8			
Toweling.....	2	5	2			
Slate Lining.. ..	2	9	6			
Shawls.....	3	9	6			
				544	19	1
<i>6.—Furniture and Bedding:</i>						
Bed Tick and Double Warp Canvass	3	10	10			
Ironing Blankets	2	5	0			
Curled Hair	50	0	0			
Counterpanes, &c.....	12	13	3			
Table Linen, &c.	1	19	4			
Pillow Linen	2	1	10			
Crumb Cloth	0	13	3			
				73	3	6
<i>7.—Fittings, Repairs, &c., paid for by Maintenance Account:</i>						
Fire Brick and Clay	3	3	0			
Glass	11	7	2			
Gas and Water Fittings	14	17	0			
Ironmongery and Materials	54	13	1			
Repairing Floors of Corridors.....	2	16	6			
Fixing New Steam Boilers.....	5	0	0			
Engineer's Expenses for ditto	1	0	0			
Shreads for Size.....	1	11	0			
				94	7	9
Carried forward.....	£ 5748	7	5			

PAYMENTS *continued.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....£				5748	7	5
8.— <i>Additions, Repairs, & Furnishing repaid</i> <i>by County Treasurer :</i>						
Fitting up Attics on Female side	760	2	3			
Furnishing ditto ditto	487	3	7			
Insurance	20	16	0			
Stable and Cow House on land purchased } of V. H. Smith, Esq. }	20	0	0			
Tithe	9	4	3			
New Steam Boilers	83	11	2			
Making Plans, Specifications, &c., for Two } Attics, Water Closets, Doors, &c. }	55	3	6			
Overhauling Ventilating Cells, &c.	6	12	0			
Lime, Timber, Bricks, and Stones	42	7	5			
Conveyance of Land, &c.	93	5	10			
Materials and Tools for Artisans	136	17	2			
Castings	32	7	11			
Advanced on Work in progress	370	0	0			
				2117	11	1
9.— <i>Farm and Garden :</i>						
Gardener.....	47	0	0			
Bailiff and Labourer.....	78	3	0			
4 Cows and Calves	66	0	0			
176 Sheep	322	7	0			
2 Pigs	3	5	0			
Corn.....	12	13	6			
Meal and Peas	25	12	6			
Seeds and Shrubs	11	7	9			
Artificial Manure and Salt ..	18	14	0			
Implements, Shoeing, and Repairs	21	0	0			
Tithe and Taxes.....	42	19	5			
Hay and Straw	55	2	0			
Potatoes for Seed	14	17	6			
Tinet and Sticks for Garden	4	3	0			
Assistance Hauling	0	15	0			
Saddlery and Veterinary	3	4	10			
Tolls.....	1	3	4½			
Sundries	3	15	9			
				732	3	7½
10.— <i>Miscellaneous :</i>						
Table Knives	2	11	0			
Enamelled Dishes and Plates.....	8	5	0			
Advertising, Printing, Periodicals, Stationery, Postage, Stamps, &c.	112	10	8			
Earthenware, Pipes, &c.	23	5	6			
Cord Wood	8	11	6			
Copying Press	3	16	0			
Carried forward.....£	158	19	8	8598	2	1½

PAYMENTS *continued.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Carried forward	158	19	8	8598	2	1½
Shrouds and Coffin Furniture	12	12	0			
Door Mats	4	17	6			
Coopering	5	15	0			
Charwoman	2	0	0			
Baskets, &c., and Repairing the like	4	4	6			
Tins, and Repairs of the same	12	14	3			
Carriage of Goods	2	15	8			
Disbursed per Steward—repaid by Unions and Counties	34	11	6½			
Sundries, per Steward	6	18	4			
Sweeping Chimneys	3	9	10			
Recapturing Escaped Patients	2	3	6			
Letter Bag	1	1	0			
Lime for Gas Works	2	11	0			
Blacking and Black Lead	1	11	0			
Making Male Attendants' Uniform	16	2	0			
Cloth for ditto	27	8	3			
Female Attendants' Uniform	19	12	8			
Canvas and Ropes	1	3	6			
Travelling Expenses of Candidates for the appointment of Medical Superintendent ..	33	6	0			
Birds and Pictures	10	0	0			
Gas Yarn	0	9	5			
Repairing Malt Mill	1	1	0			
Turning Skittle Bowls, &c.	1	3	6			
New Clock and Repairing Clocks	3	15	0			
Painting New Buckets	0	8	0			
Grinding Scissors and Razors	0	19	8			
Foot Oil	0	16	0			
Birch Brooms	0	15	6			
	<hr/>			373	7	3½
				<hr/>		
				£8971	9	5

Balance Sheet of the General Account for the Year ending December 31st, 1857.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 1st January.....	2104	6	9
From Sales of produce &c.	379	3	4
<i>Maintenance Account, viz:—</i>			
Pauper { 1st, from Counties & Unions	6424	10	8
Patients { to which Asylum belongs	138	9	10
rom Treasurers of United Counties	1900	0	0
and City of Hereford—for Additions			
Repairs, and Furniture			

£10946 10 7

S. BROWNING,
Clerk and Steward.

PAYMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages.....	1316	18	3
Provisions	3373	18	4
Surgery, Dispensary, and Wine.....	24	17	1
Necessaries	440	8	1½
Clothing	376	6	3
Bedding and Furniture	92	19	3
Repairs, &c., (Maintenance Account)	61	12	8
Repairs and Additions repaid by } County and City Treasurer.....}	1905	16	5
Garden and Farm Expenses	583	1	0
Miscellaneous	312	10	2
Balance per Treasurer ..	2384	17	11
Balance per Steward	73	5	1½

2458 3 0½
£10946 10 7

Examined and found correct,
A. WADDINGTON, Auditor.

Balance Sheet of the General Account for the Year ending December 31st, 1858.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hand 1st, January	£.	s.	d.
From Sales of Produce, &c.	2458	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Maintenance Account, viz:</i>	135	2	6
Pauper } 1st, from Counties & Unions	6931	7	3
Patients } to which Asylum belongs			
From Treasurers of United Counties } 2d, from other Counties & Unions	184	12	11
and City of Hereford—for Additions	2600	0	0
Repairs and Furniture			

£12309 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

S. BROWNING,
Clerk and Steward.

PAYMENTS.

Salaries and Wages	£.	s.	d.
Provisions	1373	0	9
Surgery, Dispensary, and Wine ...	3107	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Necessaries	83	16	8
Clothing	471	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bedding and Furniture	544	19	1
Repairs, &c., Maintenance Account ..	73	3	6
Repairs, &c., repaid by County and } City Treasurer..	94	7	9
Garden and Farm Expenses	2117	11	1
Miscellaneous	732	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balance per Treasurer .. 3214 6 2	373	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balance per Steward ... 123 10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$			

3337 16 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

£12309 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Examined and found correct,
A. WADDINGTON, Auditor.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST
FOR
Maintenance, Clothing, and Care of Patients
During the Year 1857.

							s.	d.
Provisions	.	..	..	..	..	..	4	5 $\frac{4}{8}$
Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	6
Salaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8 $\frac{7}{8}$
Necessaries	..	..	..	,	..	..	0	7
Surgery, Dispensary, and Wine				..	..	..	0	0 $\frac{3}{8}$
Repairs and Fittings	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
Bedding and Furniture			..	..	..	..	0	1 $\frac{4}{8}$
Garden and Farm	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	9 $\frac{2}{8}$
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	4 $\frac{7}{8}$
							8	8 $\frac{3}{8}$
Less Receipts from Sales, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	6
Total Average Cost per Head	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2 $\frac{3}{8}$

Weekly Average Number of Patients resident..291.

						s.	d.
Weekly Charge for Patients from Counties & Unions						8	6
to which the Asylum belongs	..	..	..	..	..
From other Counties and Unions	..	..	..	..	..	12	6

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST

FOR

Maintenance, Clothing, and Care of Patients

During the Year 1858.

							s.	d.
Provisions	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6 $\frac{7}{8}$
Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	7 $\frac{4}{8}$
Salaries and Wages	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7
Necessaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	6 $\frac{5}{8}$
Surgery, Dispensary, and Wine				..	..	..	0	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Repairs and Fittings	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1 $\frac{2}{8}$
Bedding and Furniture		..	..	..	..	..	0	1
Garden and Farm	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	10 $\frac{1}{8}$
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	5 $\frac{1}{8}$
							7	10 $\frac{2}{8}$
Less Receipts from Sales, &c...	..	.			..	..	0	1 $\frac{7}{8}$
Total average Weekly Cost per Head	..	..			..	..	7	8 $\frac{6}{8}$

Weekly average Number of Patients resident..334.

						s.	d.
Weekly Charge for Patients from Counties & Unions	}					8	0
to which the Asylum belongs		..	..	..
From other Counties and Unions		..	..	..		12	6

